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Louise G. Hathaway.

The Mann's Chapel Country:
A Chronicle of a Pioneer
Community, Church, and
School.

(1959)

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THE



MAN'S CHAPEL

COUNTRY



A CHRONICLE OF A PIONEER
COMMUNITY·CHURCH·SCHOOL

THE MANN'S CHAPEL COUNTRY

A CHRONICLE OF A PIONEER COMMUNITY, CHURCH, AND SCHOOL

MANN'S CHAPEL

Vermilion County's Most Beautiful Pioneer Church Building Erected 1857

Located between Danville and Rossville, near Illinois Route 1—
historic "Hubbard Trail."

*All day Service was the custom, with a
dinner spread;
Friends and neighbors all partaking—
spirits and bodies fed.
They came in joy, came in sorrow, seeking
strength and grace—
Whate'er the need, it was found, in this
hallowed place.*

Excerpt — from poem, "Mann's Chapel," by Muriel Davison Roach

This booklet is published by the

Mann's Chapel Restoration Committee

Rossville Woman's Club
Rossville Junior Woman's Club
Rossville Civic Woman's Club

Funds received from the sale of this booklet are to be used for restoration
and maintenance of Mann's Chapel.

BY — LOUISE G. HATHAWAY

COVERS AND DRAWING BY
SHARON L. HATHAWAY

Rossville, Illinois

July, 1959

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Mann's Chapel — 1857
Resembled a Rural English Church

Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert, on April 1, 1855, deeded land for the church and set stakes for the foundation. Samuel, however, did not live to see the chapel built.

Abraham Mann, a devout and wealthy Englishman, who was preparing to build a new

house on his estate NE of the church site, decided that at the time the need for a church was greater than his need for a home. He donated the bricks that he had burned for his own use to the chapel, which the congregation later named Mann's Chapel, in honor of his family.



Mann's Chapel — 1959
Has become thoroughly Americanized

photo—Louise G. Hathaway

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Illinois Historical Survey

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THE MANN'S CHAPEL COUNTRY

North Fork

Mann's Chapel, Vermilion County's most famous pioneer church, stands on a winding country road just east of the point where the old "Hubbard Trail" bridges the North Fork of the Vermilion River south of Rossville.

For over a century it has stood there while its red brick walls weathered to pink, the little graveyard at its back became dotted with new stones and new names (five generations in some families), and Hubbard's Trail changed from a silent wilderness path to a noisy concrete speedway.

The Mann's Chapel plot lies in an area of rich prairie farm land. Along the road, and in small woodlands nearby, there grows an amazing variety of native trees and plants. Small wonder the pioneers were attracted to this part of the country; it was bountiful beyond compare.

Wives of the early settlers found wild strawberries, raspberries, grapes, and elderberries for fine preserves; or wild gooseberries for plump pies. The children made a game of gathering baskets of black walnuts, hickory and hazel nuts to crack by the winter fireplace; dug aromatic sassafras roots to be steeped into that hot steamy brew known as "sassafras tea," highly regarded as a fine spring tonic.

The pioneer's ax had broken the stillness which lay on the land for thousands of years. With constant clanging it brought down wood for building or burning—oak or maple, wild cherry or ash, maybe straight-splitting hackberry to fence the clearings, perhaps a cottonwood to hollow into a little log cradle.

An old Vermilion county history tells us: "Wild game was plenty. You could shoot prairie chickens from the roofs of houses. Wild geese were plenty on the prairies, staying here awhile spring and fall. Deer were so plenty as hardly to attract much comment, and" (here we have a sour note) "wolves would hardly keep away from the dooryard." That last phrase was to be taken literally, and figuratively, too, for money was scarce in those old days.

But the land was rich. It gave promise of good harvests and comfortable living. Just how promising this particular acreage around Mann's Chapel appeared in the early 1800's is illustrated here:

In those years, probably no person knew Illinois from Chicago to the Wabash and east and west of the "Trail" better than Guerdon Hubbard himself. The winter of 1827-8 Robert Horr had come from the East via Ohio and had stayed with Hubbard at his trading post at Bunkum on the Iroquois River. In the spring of 1828 "Mr. Horr, accompanied by Hubbard came and looked out a place on the North Fork of the Vermilion, a little west of the present site of Mann's Chapel." To Guerdon it appeared to be an excellent spot for a farm, having the advantages of good water supply, drainage, and bordering woodlands; to the Government Land Office at Danville it was simply Section 25, Twp. 22 N., Range 12 W., in Ross Township, which at that time included what is now South Ross and Grant.

When Horr died in 1834, he had already sold the farm purchased at Hubbard's advice to his son-in-law Alvan Gilbert, who added acreage and in 1839 sold out to his father and brother, Samuel and James Harvey Gilbert. The Gilbert family gave the land for the cemetery when eleven-day-old Samuel, son of James, died in August, 1839. Later, they gave a plot for the school and church as the need arose.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

As late as 1917 the log cabin of the Gilberts stood on the southwest corner of the intersection of the highway and the river. Running south along the stream there also was evidence of seven log cabins in the space of a mile and a half. Cool spring water fed the stream from high gravel banks on the west and attracted early settlers. This community became known as North Fork.

Going a few miles farther down along the river to what is now the Bismarck road, Myer's Mill gave the name of Myersville to a little settlement. Pioneers north of that location were the Davisons, Gundys, Chenoweths, and Kerrs, all of whom came from Ohio in 1828. It is believed that they, along with Robert Horr at North Fork, were the first permanent settlers in Ross Township.

As tracks were laid for the criss-crossing railroad lines, little stops along the way were given names now almost forgotten. Rayville, named for Reuben Ray, was on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern track as it crossed the Trail south of Mann's Chapel (near where Edna Mace, great granddaughter of Reuben now lives); Gilbert, named for Alvan Gilbert, was below the present town of Alvin (formerly Alvan) on the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

THE GOOD NEIGHBORS

Rapidly, the little community of North Fork grew. New neighbors, near neighbors, were a cure-all for loneliness. All were transplanted people. They missed their old homes and friends; so with their neighbors they shared their hopes and fears, difficulties and success to a degree we cannot realize today.

And if they needed neighbors, they needed the comfort of religion even more.

FIRST CHURCH CLASS

By 1837 the Methodists had already formed a class with eight members: Sarah, Sally, Harrison, and Joseph McHenry; James and Elizabeth (McHenry) Gilbert; and Albert and Rhoda Comstock.

Earliest church meetings were of necessity held in the homes. "Samuel Gilbert's house was one of the early preaching-places of the Methodists, and was the real forerunner of Mann's Chapel, which stands very near the spot where his house was."

John Demorest was one of the first local preachers. "He and Daniel Fairchild were much together in the ministry, and went here and there holding meetings. No one can over-estimate the results for good of these earnest plain men."

"It was customary for the worshippers to take their rifles along with them when they went to church, and, when returning, should a stray deer come waltzing around in an ungodly crusade against the quiet of the Sabbath, he was very apt to get shot for his temerity. Few such Sabbath-breaking deer were ever actually known to return to the cool retreats."

The first schoolhouse, built in 1856, did double-duty as a preaching place; but the need for a church was generally recognized, and with much enthusiasm plans were laid to erect a real church building.

Henry Cortelyou, who lived just east of the church site, placed this clause in his will: "I give \$500.00 to the church that is contemplated being built at the burying ground near Gilbert school house if such church is built . . ."

The Chapel Is Built

The committee picked "to see that a good place of worship was put up" was J. H. Gilbert, Noah Messic, L. A. Burd, John Demorest (Shawnee Prairie, Ind.), B. C. Green (Ontario County, N. Y.), Reuben Ray (Ohio), and Abe Mann (filling the place of Joel Helmick who resigned).

The main rectangle of the building was to be 30' x 45'— finished it measured 34'4" x 46'4". When Abe Mann had offered to give brick for a church, he had specified "the larger, the better."

The original bricks were made on the Mann farm from subsoil from the timber at the prairie's edge. They were large brick $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Some brick was brought from Attica, Indiana, and James Cornell, just arrived from England, helped in the hauling. One brick with "1855" scratched into its face can be seen several rows above the north window on the east wall. But why was it laid upside down?

Tradition has it that Samuel Ingersoll and son Charles walked from Potomac to do the brick work. Green on the building committee is known to have been a brick mason at one time, so it is safe to conjecture that he also helped. Like the old barn-raising, building the church without doubt was also a social event involving all the able-bodied men of the community as workers, and the old, feeble, and unambitious as "side-road superintendents."

During the work there were differences of opinion among the membership. Some folks objected to having a bell, and refused to contribute for it, but Mr. Mann and the Gilberts agreed together to pay for bell and cupola in which to hang it. The bell, solid bronze and about 30" across, was made in 1857 in West Troy, N. Y., by Meneely's, and was set on a Meneely's Rotating Yoke.

We wonder how the New Yorkers, Gilbert and Green, convinced the others that the bell should be ordered from New York when most church bells at the time were obtained from Cleveland, a much nearer point of supply.

Naturally, the building project was of much conversation and interest. On July 23, 1857, Alvan Gilbert wrote James who was visiting in Wisconsin, "I think it would be much better to have pews in a part of the church so a person wishing one could take his family into it and keep them behaving in time of meeting and he would always know where his seat was."

On August 31, he again wrote— "The bell is hung and is a good one. I learn that it has been heard at Myersville and all up and down the East Fork." On September 8— "I stopped at the new church this evening to see how they were getting along. They have completed the pulpit and altar. It is a nice job and is good enough for any city church. They are ceiling it now and expect to finish this week."

The lovely church, looking like an English rural chapel, was completed. On Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857, Samuel Elliott, old circuit preacher, gave the first sermon from the text John 12:43. Sunday he preached the dedicatory sermon from the text Matt. 16:18 . . . "and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

The cost of the building was \$3,000; the amount pledged on dedication day was \$2,000. The financial storm of 1857 had not frightened this congregation, who reached deeply into their pockets. That Sept. 20, it was agreed by the congregation, to call the new church "Mann's Chapel."

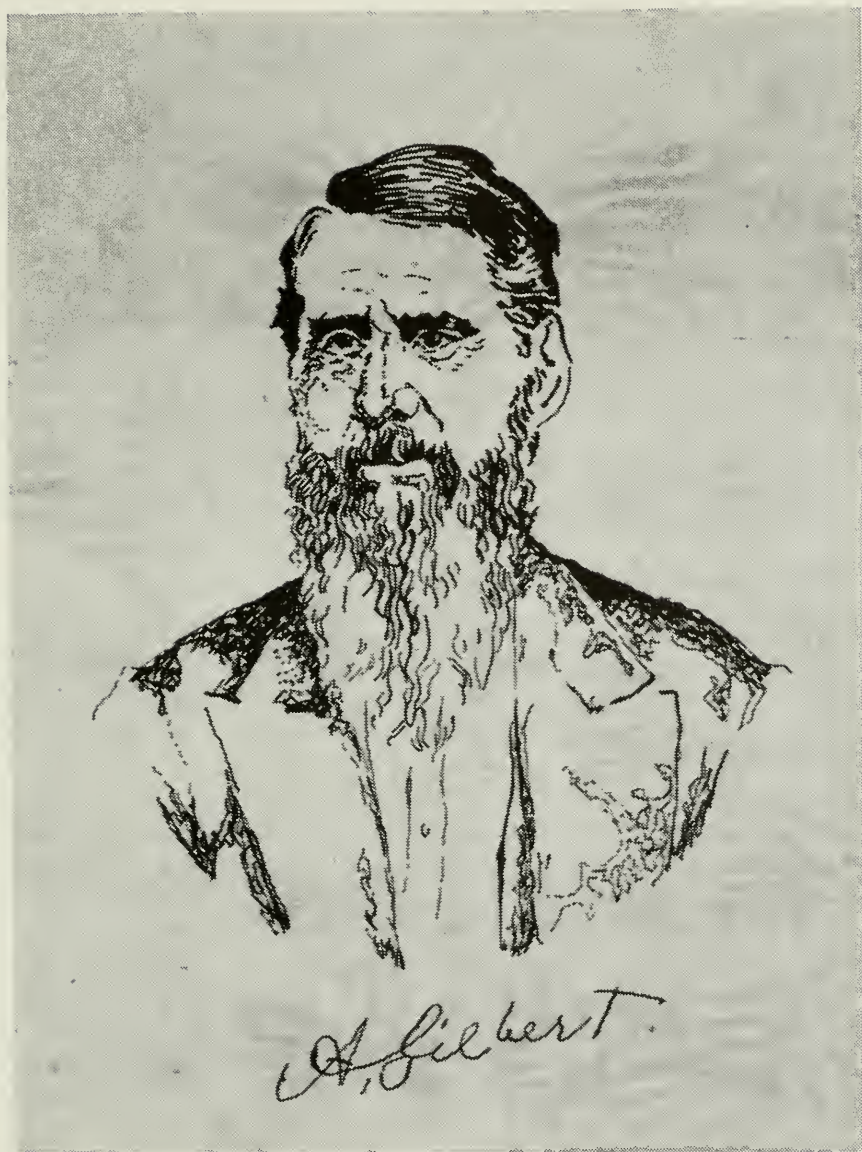
ALTERATIONS ON CHAPEL

Mann's Chapel, like the family it was named for, lost its English accent over the years and became gradually Americanized.

The first change was to lower the pulpit which was several steps above the floor. In the fall of 1889 a new slate roof was added, the spire was remodeled and slated, ("C. A. Maguire, 1889" is pencilled in the belfry), and the ceiling was lowered. A vestibule was built at the front of the church, the windows altered, and the seats remodeled. Later the floor was completely carpeted with yellow and red ingrain carpet of scroll design. A furnace was installed, necessitating a new chimney on the north, and removal of the east and west chimneys. The brick used did not match the original brick and was smaller, size $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches.

The first side-bracket oil lamps gave way to the more efficient, but less beautiful carbide ceiling fixtures. These were thin brass pipe fixtures like inverted capital T's. Carbide gas was pumped in from a tank on the east side of the chapel.

Movable-louvered shutters were placed at all the chapel windows. These were dark green which weathered to a pleasant blue. At the date of writing, these shutters have been removed for repairs.



by Sharon Hathaway
from an old print

Alvan Gilbert

He wrote: "It is a nice job . . . good enough for any city church."

The Gilberts and the Manns

Mere facts and dates can become tiresome. It is when we read of men and women and their daily lives that history comes alive for us. The people who built Mann's Chapel were no namby-pambies, their lives unfold enough adventure for a dozen great American novels. In a way, Mann's Chapel, was the tangible realization of a dream for many of them, and for these two families in particular:

THE GILBERTS

Samuel Gilbert gave the land for the church. His family was of English origin but had been in America since before the Revolution. In 1825, Samuel, his first wife Mary, and three sons, Alvan, James H., and Elias M., left Ontario County, New York, and made their way down the Allegheny in an emigrant boat, landing safely at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In the spring of 1826 they moved to a spot two miles below what would later be Danville.

Convinced by Samuel's letters that Danville was a town of great opportunity, his brothers Solomon and Jesse came west. Solomon built the first log hotel in 1827, and bought the first mill in that township. Jesse put up the first section of the famous McCormack House in 1833. "It was a frame building, the planks being fastened on with wooden pins, before nails came into very general use here."

For a while Samuel operated the grist and sawmill and ran a ferry service across the North Fork of the Vermilion River. "Grain was very cheap, and the commissions on grinding were necessarily small," but "the price for sawing was universally fifty cents per hundred feet, or a share, so that it will be seen that a sawmill was about the best piece of property, financially speaking, which could be had in those days."

Then, in 1838, his wife, Mary, died. Samuel and James Harvey decided to leave Danville. When Alvan offered to sell them his farm on the North Fork, they quickly made the purchase and moved. Alvan bought land a little farther north which today is in the town limits of Rossville.

Samuel was appointed first Postmaster in Ross in 1839. The post office was known as North Fork. After the mail had been held up for six weeks by the flooded river, it is related that only one letter came across when the water receded. He had time to take on the added duties of Justice of the Peace.

His fine and useful life ended just two months after he had deeded land for the church. His second wife, Elizabeth, was again a widow. Samuel's sons, James Harvey and Alvan, carried on the family tradition and became respected leaders in the community, always working to promote the public good in matters of education, religion, or civic worth.

THE MANNS

The man who gave the bricks for the church intended to use them for a new home. He was Abraham Mann, Sr., who had entered land across the Trail and to the north; beautiful prairie land with waving grass taller than a man on horse-back. Abe Mann was an Englishman, born in 1785 in Bedfordshire, England. His father, John, had been in America before the Revolution, selling paints and oils, and traveling up the Mississippi by canoe as far north as what is now St. Paul, Minnesota. For losses he suffered during the hostilities, the United States had given him 30,000 acres of land in New York and Louisiana. Later, he returned to England.

Abe Mann listened to his father's stories of the new land, and in 1832 he could no longer resist the urge of adventure. It was seven weeks by sailing vessel from Liverpool to New York. From there he started inland with his brother-in-law Joseph Smith. At Detroit they purchased saddle horses and rode cross-country to the little settlement which was to become Danville.

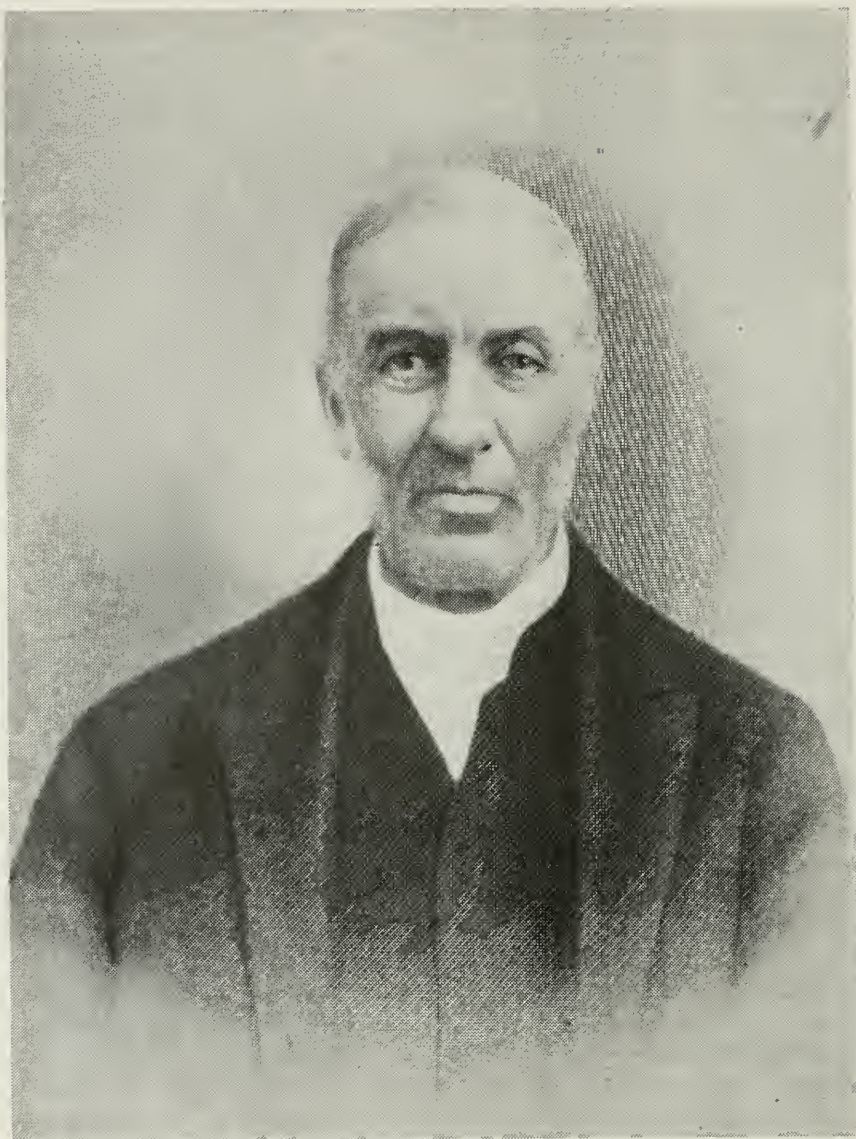
For miles around stretched the wild prairie. Most of it belonged to the Government. Abe entered claim for 650 acres across the trail on the North Fork and built a cabin there.

He sent for his family, and for a while they resided at Danville. Abraham, like the Gilberts, saw great possibilities in the development of Vermilion County. When he purchased the hotel "Pennsylvania House" and greatly enlarged it he became part of the lively, far-seeing group we might call Danville's first businessmen.

Abraham bought more land, but turned the management of his extensive property over to Dr. Brickwell and returned to England with his family when his wife died. That was in 1839, and Mary Ann, wife of Abraham Mann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Smith, was the first of their family to be laid to rest on American soil, on a rolling rise of prairie southeast of the house. Today, this private cemetery, in size about fifty by twenty-seven feet, has thirty-five markers within its black iron fence. Mary Ann's grave and six others were moved to the Mann's Chapel cemetery when the Mann family sold their estate on the highway in the 1900's.

"From 1846 to 1851, Mr. Mann, together with his sons, Abraham and John, made several trips between the two countries, but finally, in the latter year, settled down and resided permanently in America." Abraham, Sr., also had two daughters, Mary Ann and Katherine. Katherine married Thomas Bennett, Jr.

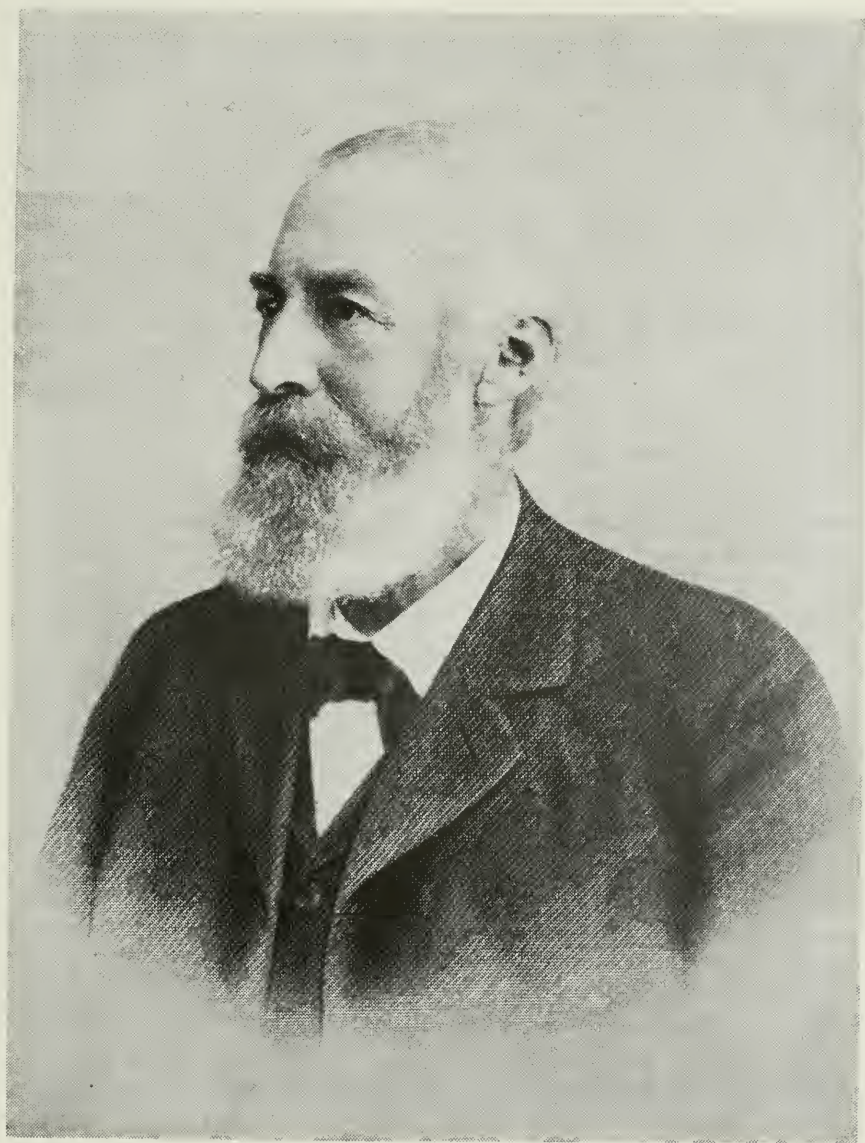
The twenty-room mansion of the Mann's did not materialize until 1875, ten years after old Abe had died. It was a fabulous home with conservatory, dairy, and laundry—innovations for those old days. The large servants' house accommodated a huge staff. Entertaining was lavish. It is recounted that a horse and buggy was always kept hitched at the door with a driver ready to go to town on a quick errand.



Abraham Mann, Sr.

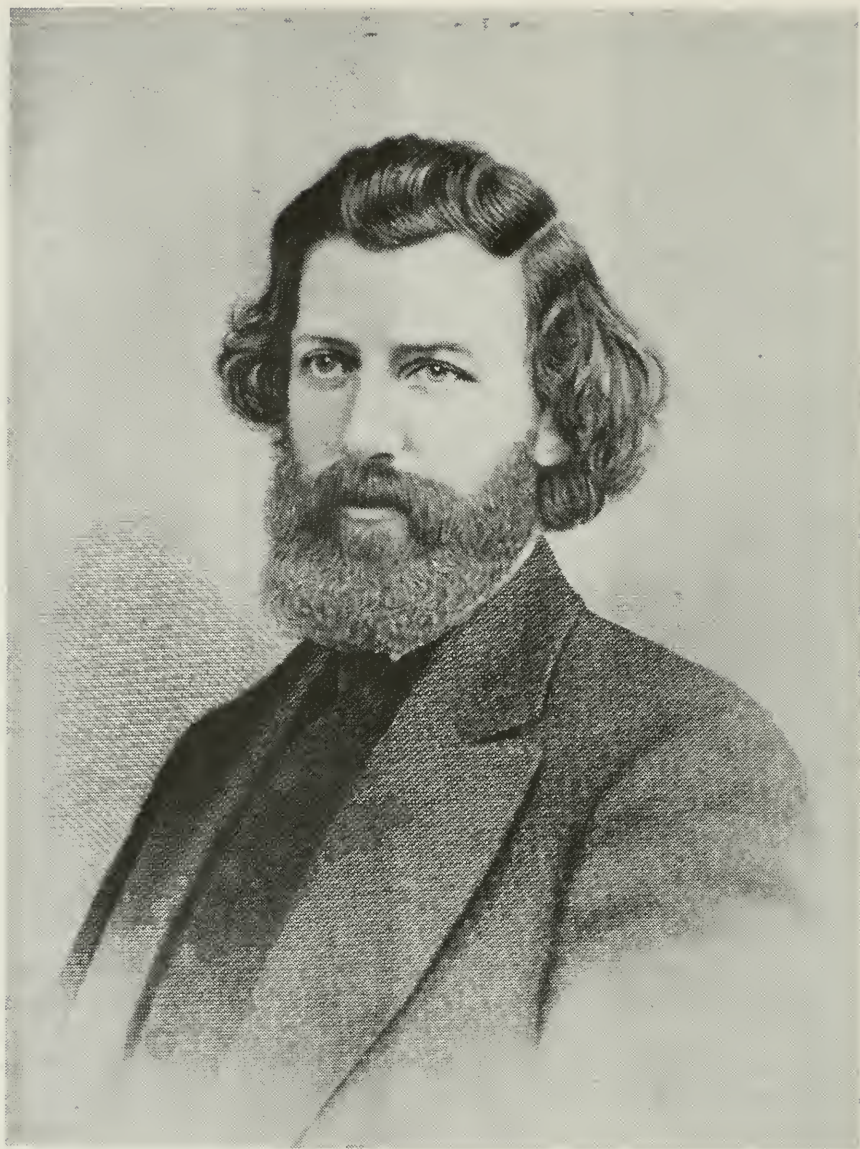
The church was given his family name.

The Mann family was always ready to help the needy or promote matters of church or school.



Abraham Mann, Jr.

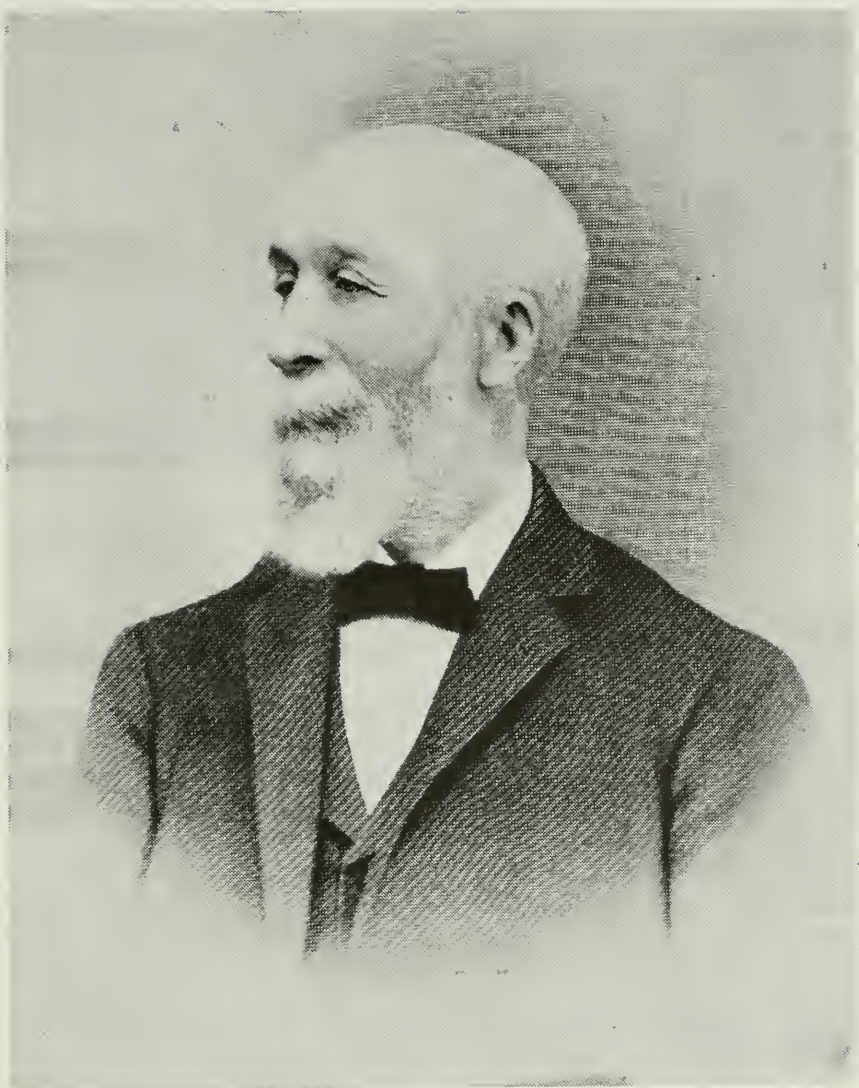
It is written that Abraham was plain and simple in his habits, and his kindness was as abundant as the sunshine.



John Mann

John kept a pack of hounds for hunting and a stable of spirited horses.

Today the Mann estate is owned by Dr. and Mrs. A. A. G. deRevey, who kindly gave permission to the author to visit the old private cemetery of the Mann's to procure some of the information necessary for this book.



Thomas Bennett, Jr.,

Pillar of the Church, and for nearly forty years Sunday School Superintendent. His father had been a class leader and preacher for many years.

The Church Organization

Taken from "Mann's Chapel — A Brief History, 1932"

The Sunday School Class which had its beginning at Samuel Gilbert's home in 1837 grew and prospered and "became known as Bennett Class, being named for Thomas Bennett Sr., who was the leader and a local preacher. This class enjoyed only occasional services by traveling ministers for nearly twenty years.



Original Mann's Chapel Bible
(In safekeeping of Mrs. Clarence Morgan)

Photo - Max Thomas

"This appointment was at first a part of the Vermilion Circuit, which embraced a territory of very broad expanse. While in this Circuit—1856-1864—this charge was served by eight preachers. In 1864 Vermilion Circuit was divided and the northeast part of the county became Myersville (now Bismarek) Mann's Chapel, and Ross' School House. (Afterwards East Fork Church, and moved into Alvin). Two pastors served in this arrangement until 1868. William Groom was the first chorister and organist.

"In the minutes of the Quarterly Conference held at Mann's Chapel, August 11, 1868, Rossville first appears as an appointment and is credited with having paid \$100 to the support of the pastor. The minutes of the Quarterly Conference held Dec. 14, 1867 gives as part of the pastor's report the following:—The East Fork Society voted that I give Brother Issac Dale license to exhort, which I have done in due form.

"Growth continued and in the Quarterly Conference of August 22, 1868, the question of dividing the Myersville Circuit was discussed and a recommendation was made to the Annual Conference that a new Circuit be formed at Mann's Chapel. This change was made and Rossville Circuit was formed with John A. Kumler as the first pastor. Rossville became the head of the Circuit because there was the beginning of a town there. This Circuit extended five miles west of Mann's Chapel, north to the county line and east to the state line. Mann's Chapel was the only church building on the Circuit. This Circuit continued until in 1926 during the ministry of Rev. J. A. Betcher, regular services were discontinued with the exception of the annual homecoming in August. The membership was combined with that of the Rossville Church.



Original silver Mann's Chapel Communion Service and Baptismal Font.
in safekeeping with Mrs. Wayne (Goldie Bennett) Pruitt

photo—Max Thomas

"Early day ministry was quite strenuous. The minister would preach every day, at homes, churches, and school houses, making a complete round of his appointments in two to four weeks, according to the size of the circuit. And on Sundays he would often fill three appointments. In those days money was scarce and support of the preacher was meager. The number in the preacher's family and stock was taken into account when the expenses were estimated. In the year 1858 the committee to estimate the table expenses of the preacher's family was James H. Gilbert, James W. Villars and Abram Lynch. The original report read as follows:

4 bbls. flour at \$6	\$24.00	23 bu. corn at 25c	43.75
800 lbs. pork at \$5	40.00	2 tons hay	12.00
300 lbs. beef at \$4	12.00	1 box candles	12.00
100 lbs. sugar	12.50	16 cords of wood	32.00
20 lbs. coffee	3.33	Potatoes, dried fruits, etc.	20.00
3 lbs. tea	3.00		
75 lbs. butter at 15c	11.25		
5 bu. meal at 50c	2.50		
Sundries, as salt, pep- per, apples, etc.	15.00		
			\$243.33

*This total was crossed out and
\$250.00 written underneath."*

In later years, and in the memory of people now living, these people should be honored for their faithful work at the Chapel: "Aunt Frank" Bennett, thirty-five years primary teacher in Sunday School; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Green; William Satterwhite, teacher; William Bush and family, John J. Dale and family, John Abbott, Jennie Kuns Ridge, The LeNeves, Matthews, Sellers, and others.

The Schoolhouses

The first schoolhouse built in 1865, did double-duty as a preaching place for a year until the chapel was built. The little frame building stood southeast of the spot where the Chapel would be built the next year.

"Schoolhouses were not so popular then, and the plan of having the best schoolhouse in the county was likely to fail," if everyone favoring the plan did not vote. B. C. Green who lived closeby, having bought land of his brother-in-law Albert Comstock, told in later years how he had walked from Danville where he was working at the time to vote for the schoolhouse. He was proud that he had thought it worthwhile to lose two days' wages "when as yet he had no child." Later many Green youngsters trudged the mud, dust, or snow of the Chapel Road (depending on the season) to attend the little country school.

It was a fine building for those days, and well-equipped. The desks were walnut with fancy wood overlay; the first teacher Lyman Kingsbury disciplined any "initial-carvers" and passed the willow switch of authority on to Lewis Thompson, the second teacher.

In the early years, James H. Gilbert was a school Trustee; Abe Mann, Jr., was on the Board of Education; Thomas Bennett was a school Treasurer.

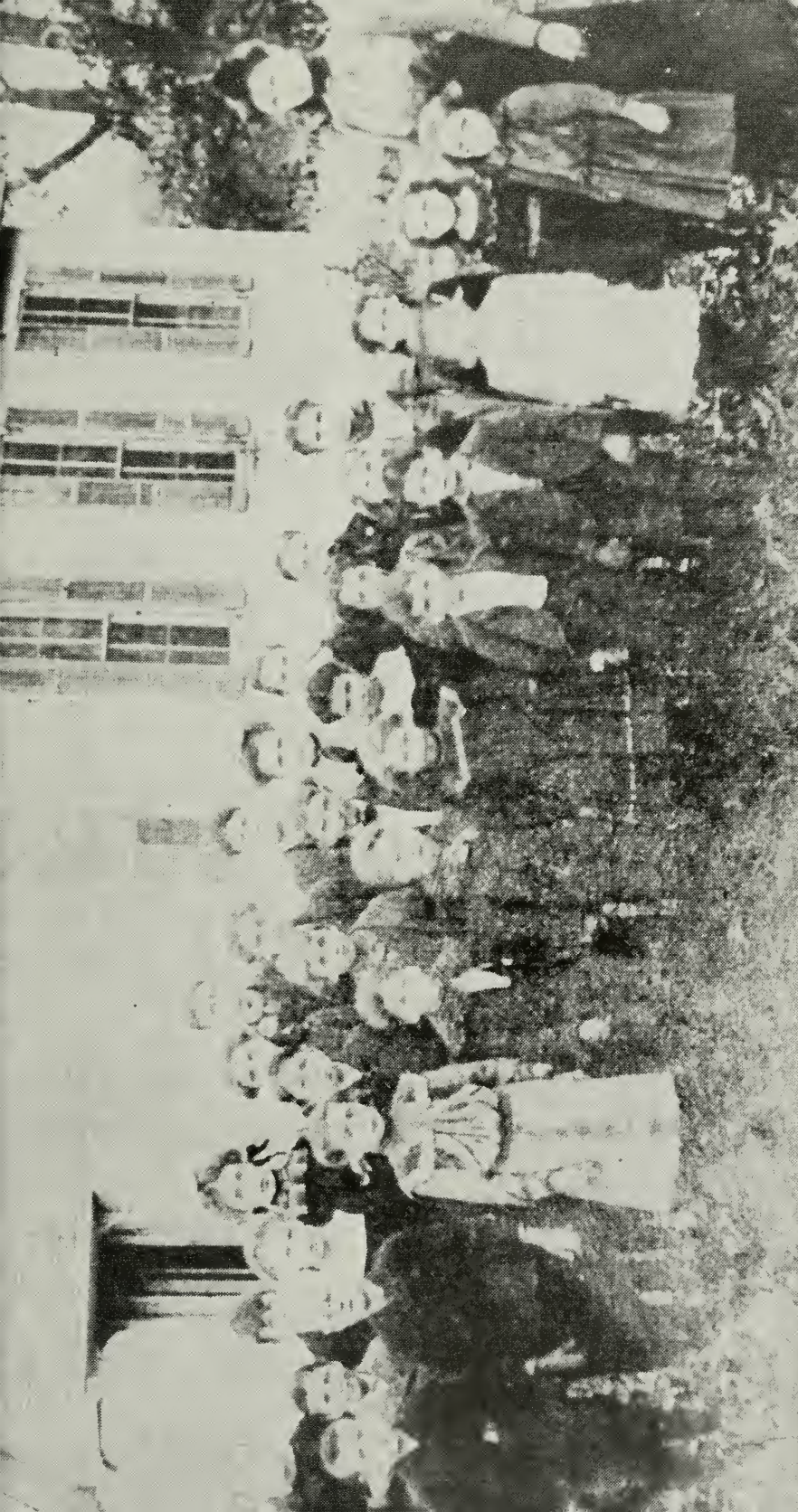
Around 1875 the second schoolhouse was put on the site of the first one. From a receipt book of School Trustee Samuel LeNeve covering the period from April, 1891 to April, 1899, we find that the men teachers were supplanted for a while by women. From 1891 to June, 1896, for a salary of \$36.00 a month, Barbara Redpath, Jennie Holloway, Jennie Ridge, and Lottie Borland did their utmost to stoke coal into the stoves and knowledge into their young pupils.

Elizabeth Andrews taught from September, 1896, first for \$42.50, then for \$45.00. A man was hired to tend the fires during her regime.

Some of the later teachers at Mann's Chapel School were: Ella Flagg, Miss Clara Taylor, Mabel Allison, Foy Reinbold (1909-10, 1911-12), Mr. Tarpley, Earle Meade, Quinn R. Sanks, Mabel Feters, Elizabeth Barnes, Clara Starkey, Miss Tyler, Boyce Borders, Mrs. Helen (Borders) Bennett, Mrs. Bernice (Young) Walker, Mrs. Murrell (Sellers) Briglow, and Mrs. Florence (Hanson) Willey.

No longer used as a school, the little green-shuttered white frame school building was moved east of Rossville around 1946, and incorporated in the dwelling house of Roy Haas. The foundation can still be traced in the lawn near the church.

In the summer of 1958 a group of former teachers and pupils of Mann's Chapel School District 58 held a reunion. They plan to make it an annual event.



The second Mann's Chapel School, built about 1875. Picture taken around 1903-04.

Front Row — l. to r.: Lester Hollowell, Ralph Harris, Laura Gray, Carl Deck, Earl Deck, Sophie Nichols, Ray Green, McKinley Green, Theresa Hathaway, -----, teacher Mabel Allison (Mrs. Chas. Smith).

Second Row — Billy Nichols, Iva Abbott, Clarence Green, Tom Gray, John Stump, Ruby Green, Clara Chapelle, Mabel Stump, Pearl Abbott, Ethel Gray. Third Row — Samuel LeNeve, Leslie Gray, Effie Green, Edith Stump, John Deck, Ethel Stump, Harold Mann, Ethel Smith, Lester Deck, Clarence Deck, Laura Chapelle.

Photo courtesy Mrs. Vernon (Ruby Green) Hardy



Photo - Florence Willey

MANN'S CHAPEL SCHOOL TEACHERS (PARTIAL LIST)

1887	Carrie (Weed) Dwiggins Nellie (Dingle) Swift Mary (Kuns) LeNeve Mary Ann Mann	1927-28	Goldie (Hughes) Ellis Alta Tyler
1891-93-95	Barbara Redpath	1928-29-30	Eliz. (Barnes) Paulson Clara Starkey Mabel Feters Mr. Tarpley Quinn R. Sanks Evans Maury Miss Hutchison Irma Lee Earl Meade Murrell (Sellers) Briglow
1891-92	Jennie Holloway		
1895	Lottie Borland		
1896-99	Elizabeth Andrews Clara (Taylor) Blackburn		
1903	Mabel (Allison) Smith	1939-46	Florence (Hanson) Willey
1909-10-11-12	Foy C. Reinbold Amelia (Brown) Grimler Miss Lynch Bernice (Young) Walker Helen (Borders) Bennett James Cunningham Freeman McConnell Derald McConnell		

EARLIEST LIST OF MEMBERS OF MANN'S CHAPEL OBTAINABLE FOR YEAR 1869

Thomas Bennett Sr., Leader

Rebecca Bennett,
Thos. Bennett Jr.,
Catherine Bennett,
Harriet Bass,
Mary Bass,
Henry Bass,
Gillian Demorest,
Eliza Demorest,
John R. Demorest,
Laura Elwell,
Frances Beal,
Mary Mattheus,
Geo. W. Goetschius,
M. J. Goetschius,
Elizabeth Davis,
Sarah W. Davis,
James B. Davis,
Abraham Mann,
Mary A. Mann,
Reuben B. Ray,
Sarah A. Ray,
Susan Poulter,
Emma Weeden,
Elizabeth Murphy,
Sarah Gilbert,
Jennie Gilbert,
Elias Gilbert,
Ellen Gilman,
B. Clark Green,
Josephine Green,
Jennie Caldwell,
John A. Caldwell,
James F. Thomas,
Elizabeth Marshall,
Charles R. Smith.

PASTORS OF MANN'S CHAPEL VERMILION CIRCUIT

1856-57—A. R. Garner
1858—Edward Rutledge.
W. H. Webster.
1859—W. C. Harris.
1860—W. C. Harris
T. J. Orr.
1861—J. Muirhead.
1862-63—J. C. Long

MYERSVILLE CIRCUIT

1864-65—J. Muirhead.
1866-67—D. P. Lyon.

ROSSVILLE CHARGE

1865-70—J. A. Kumler.
1871 —B. F. Hyde.
—D. D. Alkire.
1872 —B. F. Hyde.
1873-75—James Miller.
1876-78—James Shaw.
1879-81—Robert Stephens.
1882-84—Job Ingram.
1885 —M. M. Davidson.
1886-90—W. T. Beadles.
1881-93—J. Winterbottom.
1894-97—M. Auer.
1898-00—W. S. Phillips.
Part 00—J. P. Morton.
1901-02—E. A. Hamilton.
1903-05—T. L. Hancock.
1906-13—E. H. Lugg.
1914 —M. M. Want.
1915-19—J. F. Wohlfarth.
1920-22—J. A. Biddle.
1923-24—J. S. Tharpe.
1925 —O. H. Meyers.
1926 —J. A. Betcher.
1927-29—J. E. Reynolds.
1930-31—P. P. Carson.

PRESIDING ELDERS DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

1855-56—S. Elliott.
1857-59—L. C. Pitner.
1860 —J. L. Crane.
1861-64—W. H. H. Moore.
1865-68—S. Shinn.
1869-72—P. Wood.
1873 —T. W. Phillips.
1874-76—J. H. Noble.
1877-80—W. M. McElfresh.
1881-84—H. Buck
1885-90—W. H. Webster.
1891-96—Geo. E. Scrimger.
1897-02—Robert Stephens.
1903-08—S. H. Whitlock.
1909-14—H. C. Gibbs.
1915 —W. N. Tobie.
1916 —W. D. Fairchild.
1917-20—J. C. Nate.
1921-26—A. K. Byrns.
1927-32—E. L. Tobie.

MANN'S CHAPEL RESTORATION COMMITTEE

Mrs. A. R. Whistler, Chairman
Mrs. George Young, Treasurer
Mrs. Harold M. Nash, Secretary

BUILDING COMMITTEE

Mrs. James A. Darley
Mrs. Stanley E. Hathaway, Sr., Historian

WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Ralph Briglow
Mrs. Joe Brown
Mrs. Larry Matthews
Mrs. Maurice Satterwhite

Honorary Members

Mrs. Lewis Schlecht
Miss Bertha Thomas

ADVISORY - RESTORATION

Architects—Skadden, Sheehan and King,
Danville.
Electrical—Chas. Meredith Ross, Rossville.
Artist—Lue (Mrs. Clarence) Morgan,
Rossville.
Legal—Attorneys V. W. McIntyre, Tom Stifler,
Danville.
Gen. Contractor, Exterior, Gordon McBride,
Hoopeston.
(Brick work by Leon Goodrum,
Hoopeston).

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Chas.) Gilbert, John C. King (Architect),
Marie Lewis Marley, Chrysta Radebaugh,
P. K. Ray.
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↑
TO ROSSVILLE

THOMAS BENNETT, SR.
·1851·

JOHN RAY ·1835·

CLARK GREEN ·1840·



CEMETERY ·1839·
MANN'S CHAPEL ·1857·

SCHOOL ·1856·

HENRY CORTELYOU

ABRAM WOODS ·1830·

MATTHEWS ·1855·

DEMORESTS ·1828·

CHENOWETHS ·1828·

TO MYERSVILLE
↓

HUBBARD TRAIL

↓
TO DANVILLE

NORTH FORK R.



ABRAM MANN
·1835·

SAMUEL
GILBERT
·1839·

R.B. RAY ·1842·

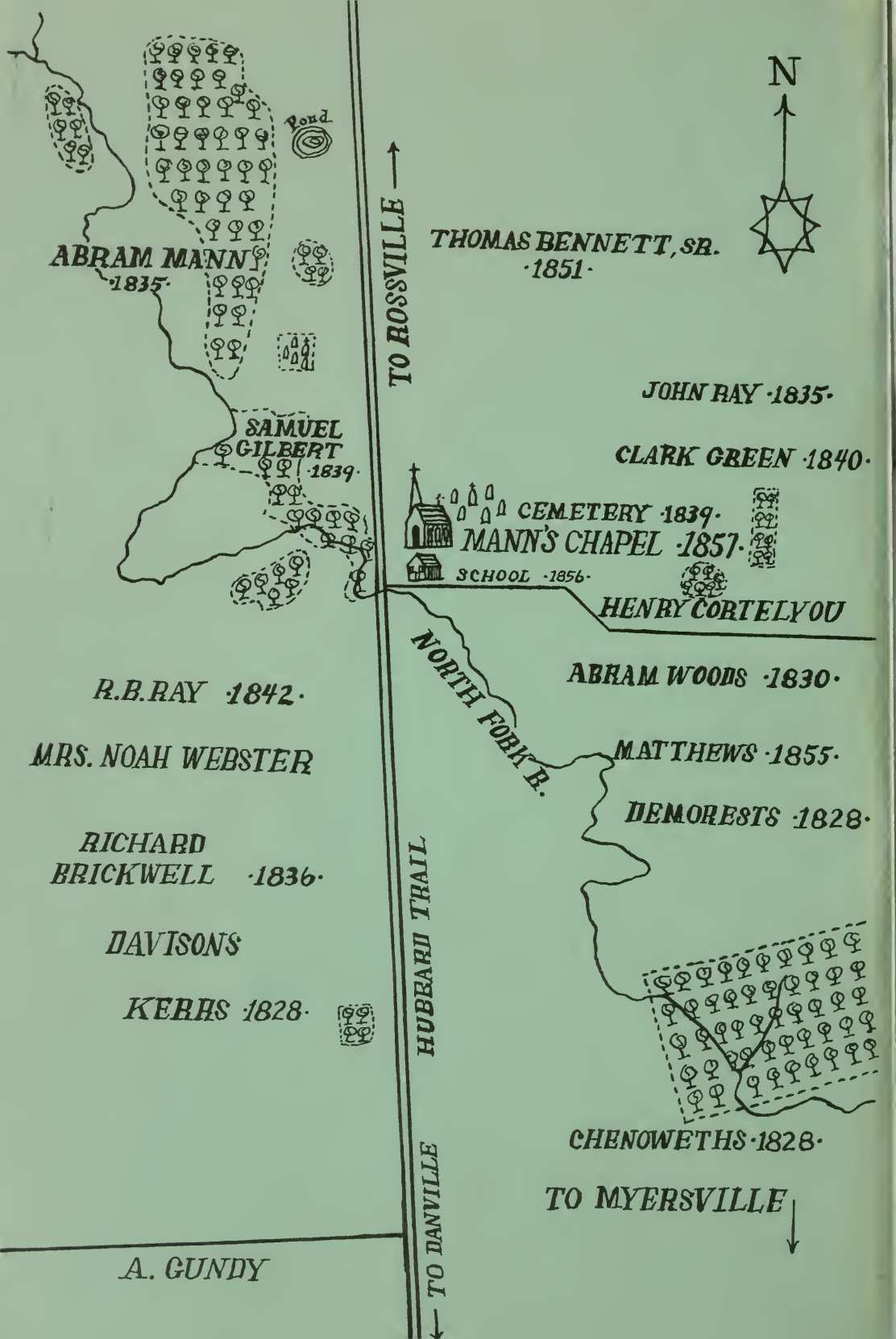
MRS. NOAH WEBSTER

RICHARD
BRICKWELL ·1836·

DAVISON'S

KERHS ·1828·

A. GUNDY





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